

*FINKOVA, A.*  
TICHY, M.; FINKOVA, A.

Organization of prenatal care in the institute of maternal and  
child welfare in Prague. Prakt. lek., Praha 31 nos.13-14:306-309  
5 July 1951. (CINL 21:1)

FINKOVA, Alena

Economic factors in the investigation of sterility. Cesk.gyn.  
25[39] no.3:242-243 1960.

1. Gyn.por.klin. v Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Pazourek,  
Dr. Sc.

(STERILITY FEMALE economics)

FINKOVA, Alena; VOHLIDALOVA, Vera

Manual extraction of the placenta and puerperal morbidity. Sborn.  
ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.5:661-665 '61.

1. Gynekologicko-porodnicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr.  
J. Pazourek.

(DELIVERY) (PLACENTA) (PUERPERAL DISORDERS)

KOHOUTEK, Miroslav; VACHA, Karel; FINKOVA, Alena; KOPECNY, Jaroslav;  
STOŽICKY, Viktor

Placenta cervicalis increta. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.  
univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.5:685-688 '61.

1. Gynekologicko-porodnicka klinika; prednosta prof. DrSc. MUDr.  
J. Pazourek Patologicko-anatomicky ustav; prednosta prof. DrSc.  
MUDr. A. Fingerland.

(PLACENTA ACRETA)

FINKOVA, Alena

Effect of anthroozoonoses on infertility. Cesk. gynek. 27 no.1/2:  
51-53 Mr '62.

1. Gyn. por. klin. lek. fak. KU v Hradci Kralove, predn. prof. MUDr.  
J. Pazourek, DrSc.

(ZOOZOOSES) (STERILITY etiol)

SNAID, V.; BUDINSKA, E.; CERNOCH, A.; FINKOVA, A.; GAZAREK, F.; POKORNY, J.;  
RAFFAJ, K.

Diagnosis and surgical treatment of insufficiency of the cervix  
uteri in pregnancy. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.4:254-258 My'64

FINKOVA, A.; KOHOUTEK, M.; BLECHOVA, D.; HAMZA, M.; VACHA, K.

Perinatal mortality in induced labor. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.6:  
513-517 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por klinika lek. fak. Karlovy University v Hradci  
Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. Vacha, DrSc.).

KOHOUTEK, M.; FINKOVA, A.; VACHA, K.

Justification of induction in pathological pregnancy. Cesk.  
gynek. 29 no.6:524-527 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove  
(prednosta doc. dr. K. Vacha DrSc.).



FINKOVA, A.; HUDECKOVA, M.

Relation of labor management in breech presentation to perinatal mortality. Cesk. gynek. 29 no.6:557-559 Ag '64.

1. Gyn.-por. klin. lek. fak. Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. K. Vacha, DrSc.).

~~FINKOVSKAYA, T.S.~~

Use of radio altimeter readings for plotting systematic networks  
by means of graphic phototriangulation. Geod. i kart, no.5:33-37  
№ '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Triangulation)

FINKOVSKAYA, T.S., dotsent

Simplified method of determining ground distances from aerial  
photographs. Trudy NIIZHT no.30:55-61 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

LYUTS, Aleksandr Fedorovich, prof.; SOROKIN, Vasilii Pavlovich, dots.;  
FINKOVSKAYA, Tamara Semenovna, dots.; KOKOVIKHIN, Mikhail  
Fedorovich, inzh.; KIRILENKO, Vasilii Sergeyevich, kand. tekhn.  
nauk; BELIKOV, Ye.F., dots., retsenzent; KHVOSTIK, I.F., red.;  
KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., red.izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Surveying in railroad engineering] Geodeziia v zheleznodorozh-  
nom dele; spravocnoe posobie. [By] Liutts, A.F. i dr. Moskva,  
Geodezizdat, 1962. 342 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Railroads—Surveying)

S/035/62/000/012/045/064  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Finkovskaya, T. S.

TITLE: An investigation of "teletop"

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 11,  
abstract 12083 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta zh.-d. transp.", 1962, no. 26,  
115 - 120)

TEXT: The author describes the "teletop" range finder manufactured by the People's enterprise Zeiss (see RZhAstr, 1960, no. 6, 5580) and results of its investigation conducted in 1958 by the scientific workers of the Geodesy Department of the Novosibirsk Institute for Engineers of Railroad Transport. The results are: the rms value of divergences between two measurements of vertical angle is  $\pm 2'$ ; rms error in measuring distances of 100 m length is  $\pm 1.3$  m; rms errors in determining elevations at inclination angles 10, 30 and  $60^\circ$  are respectively  $\pm 25$ ,  $\pm 62$  and  $\pm 187$  cm. It is concluded that the teletop is not recommended for spurs, since in this case a necessary accuracy in determining amounts of excavation work for compiling the technical design of a railroad route

Card 1/2

An investigation of "teletop"

S/035/62/000/012/045/064  
A001/A101

is not assured. The teletop should be used in reconnaissance and preliminary surveys. Recommendations are given as to carrying out operations by means of a teletop.

V. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

FINKOVSKAYA, T.S., dotsent

Determining the area surface by means of aerial photographs.  
Trudy NIIZHT 26:107-113 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Railroads—Surveying) (Aerial photogrammetry)

FINKOVSKIY, V.Ya.

Finkovskiy, V.Ya. "A new method of condensing an elevated supporting grid in stereophotogrammetric surveying", Trudy Novosib. in-ta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i Kartografii, Vol. II, 1948, p. 33-46.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statety No, 9, 1949)



FINKOVSKIY, V. Ya.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Parallactic Method for Condensation of the Altitude Network  
in Stereophotogrammetric Mapping."

24 June 49

Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Carto-graphy.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva  
Sum 71

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FINKOVSKIY, V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Computing conditional angles of the inclination of photographs.  
Sbor.st.po geod. no.1:67-71 '51. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Aerial photogrammetry) (Parallax)

FINKOVSKIY, V. Ya.

"Altitude Indicator," Sb. statey po geodezii, No 7, 1954, pp 25-30

A computing device designed by the author enables obtaining altitude of observed points during stereoscopic survey. The indicator solves automatically the equation

$$h = \frac{H}{b + \Delta d} \Delta p,$$

where h is the excess of altitude of the observed point over the initial, H the altitude of photographing over the initial point, b the longitudinal parallax of the initial point,  $\Delta p$  the difference of longitudinal parallaxes between the initial and the observed points. (RZhAstr, No 4, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

PINKOVSKIY, V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

A more precise method of interpreting photographs of a mountainous  
region on the STD-2 in compiling large scale topographic maps.  
Sber.st.po geod. no.8:41-48 '54. (MLRA 9:6)  
(Topographical drawing) (Photogrammetric pictures)

FINKOVSKIY, Viktor Yakovlevich; KONSHIN, M.D., redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.I.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Handbook for work with the STD-2 topographical stereometer] Posobie  
po rabote na topograficheskom stereometre STD-2. Moskva, Izd-vo  
geodesicheskoi lit-ry, 1956. 76 p. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Photogrammetry)

PHASE I BOOK ELIMINATION

807/2015  
807/7-4-7

Abstraktya tank USSR. Laboratoriya avtomatov

Trudy, tom 7. Materialy VII Vsesoyuznogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo simebiyadnya po avtomatizatsii i dalekoye 1958 g. (Recommendations of the Laboratory of Automatic Control, 25 November 1958, 1959). Materials of the 7th All-Union Interdepartmental Conference on Aerial Surveying, Moscow, 1959. 331 p. 1,400 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A.V. Glazov, V.G. Zdanovich, I.G. Kell' (Merp. Ed.), D.M. Kharitash, K.S. Kravtsov, and O.O. Samoylovich; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Kharitash; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Zandol.

FOURTH. This collection of articles is intended for photogrammetrists. The articles will be of interest to all government and industrial agencies concerned with aerial photography.

CONTENTS: This is the first volume of a 5-volume work containing reports read at the All-Union Conference on Photogrammetry which took place in Leningrad from November 25 to December 1, 1958, under the auspices of the Laboratory of Aerial Photography Methods of the Academy of Sciences USSR. These reports describe the principles and applications of photo interpretation in the fields of soil science, forestry, hydrology, hydrology, industrial development, etc. Individual reports discuss the equipment used and techniques employed. References accompany each article.

Editor: J.A. (Moskovskiy Institut Inzhenerov Geodesii, aerofotogrammetrii i kartografii - Moscow Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry, and Cartographic Engineering).

Use of Helicopters in Aerial Photography

Editor: S.Y. (Laboratory of Aerial-Surveying Methods).

Measuring Power of Aerial Photographs

Editor: V.Ya. (Moskovskiy Institut Inzhenerov Geodesii, aerofotogrammetrii i kartografii - Moscow Institute of Geodesy, Photogrammetry, and Cartographic Engineering).

The Theory of the Stereogram

Card 6/15

Editor: V.Ya. (Gidrometeorologiy - All-Union Association for Hydroelectric Development).

Use of Aerial Photography in Planning Hydroelectric Power Stations

Editor: V.Ya. and V.G. Zdanovich. (Moskovskiy filial Gidrometeorologiy - Association for Hydroelectric Development, Leningrad).

Use of Aerial Photographs in Planning the Layout of a Reservoir

Editor: S.Y. (Gidrometeorologiy - State Institute of Inland-Waters Research for a Large Hydroelectric Power Station).

Editor: S.Y. (Gidrometeorologiy - State Institute of Inland-Waters Research for a Large Hydroelectric Power Station).

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Editor: S.Y. (Gidrometeorologiy - State Institute of Inland-Waters Research for a Large Hydroelectric Power Station).

3(2)

SOV/154-59-4-13/17

AUTHOR: Finkovskiy, V. Ya., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Linear Scale Inverter (Lineynyy masshtabnyy inversor)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 4, pp 111 - 113(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the transformation of an inclined aerial photograph into a horizontal one by optic-mechanical methods, the scale inverter is used. This instrument automatically meets the requirements of the fundamental formula of optics. Here the theory of the new scale inverter is given. This inverter is placed on a stereorectifying camera as the author suggested. It is shown that the equipment mentioned permits an automatic adjustment of the optic conjunction between two horizontal planes. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirsky institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Novosibirsk Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1958  
Card 1/1

FINKOVSKIY, V.Ya.

Theory of the stereotransformer. Trudy Lab.aeromet. 7:147-154  
'59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Novosibirskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki  
i kartografii.  
(Rectifiers (Photogrammetry))



S/035/60/000/006/033/038  
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 6,  
p. 104, # 5624

AUTHOR: Finkovskiy, V. Ya

TITLE: Theory of Plotting the Projective Model of a Ground

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos''yamki i kartogr., 1958,  
Vol. 11, pp. 59-74

TEXT: The author presents the general theory of plotting the projective model of a ground according to the pair of overlapping photographs. Two transformed bundles of projecting rays can be brought into such a mutual position that all similar rays of the bundles form, intersecting in pairs, the projective model of the ground, which is characterized by the non-uniformity of deformations in all the points of the model. The mutual orientation of the bundles is determined by 11 elements, 6 of which are dependant. Conditions for the plotting of a projective model are discussed, and formulae are derived expressing the connections between the coordinates of the projective model points and those of the corresponding points of the ground.

S. I. Rodionov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.  
Card 1/1

JB

FINKOVSKIY, Viktor Yakovlevich; KONSHIN, M.D., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I.,  
red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual for operating a topographic STD-2 stereometer] Posobie po  
rabote na topograficheskom stereometre STD-2. Izd.2., perer. i dop.  
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 98 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Topographical surveying)

8/035/62/000/012/047/064  
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Finkovskiy, V. Ya.

TITLE: The radiophotogrammetric method of bridging aerial photographs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 15 - 16, abstract 120113 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod. aerofotos" - yemki i kartogr.", 1961, v. 15, 3 - 7)

TEXT: The author describes the radiophotogrammetric method of bridging aerial photographs for compiling 1 : 25,000 topographic maps; the method was proposed by the workers of NIIGAik and leads to reduction of field geodetic works. The essence of the method consists in that aerial survey of each route is carried out simultaneously from two aircraft flying behind each other; the distance between the aircraft, i. e., an auxiliary base of photographs taken with two cameras, is determined at every instant of synchronous photographing of the country by means of a special instrument, aerial radar range finder. If aerial photographs have small inclination angles (which is achieved by using a hydrostabilizing installation), then stereophotogrammetric processing of these

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The radiophotogrammetric method of...

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stereopairs yields altitudes of photographing every photograph from the known magnitudes of the bases. Thus in each stereopair of aerial photographs taken from the first and from the second aircraft, altitudes of photographing and their differences will be known, and using these one can plot the plan and elevation photogrammetric networks. The plan network is constructed by the method of photopolygonometry, and accumulation of errors in a traverse runs proportionally to  $\sqrt{n}$ , owing to independent determinations of the base magnitudes. The elevation network is constructed by the method of aerial radio leveling; at 60% lateral overlapping of aerial photographs, each stereopair is provided with six reference elevation photogrammetric points which can be used to draw the relief. Geodetic bridging of aerial points must be carried out in intervals of 30 - 40 km along the route to eliminate the effect of deflection or inclination of isobaric surface. The auxiliary base can be measured with an accuracy of about 0.3 m, which makes it possible to determine sought for values of altitudes and photographing bases with an accuracy of 0.6 - 1.5 m dependent on the scale of aerial survey. In the proposed method, determination of altitudes of photographing does not depend on the nature of the underlying surface and relief of the country; therefore, it can be used in surveying mountainous and high-mountainous countries.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]  
Card 2/2

V. Orlov

FINKOVSKIY, Viktor Yaklevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ANTIPOV,  
Ivan Timofeyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV, Ivan  
Mikhaylovich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye MINAYEV, G.A., inzh.;  
MIRKIN, A.I., inzh., retsentsent; BUROV, M.I., red.; SHURYGINA,  
A.I., red. izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on horizontal and vertical control for aerial  
photographs by the phototheodolite surveying method in making  
topographic maps at a 1:25,000 scale] Posobie po planovo-  
vysotnoi priviazke aerosnimkov metodom fototeodolitnoi s"emki  
pri sozdani topograficheskikh kart v masshtabe 1:25 000. Mo-  
skva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 150 p. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Photographic surveying)

SOV/4-58-11-14/31

AUTHOR: Finn, E.

TITLE: The Man Who Made the Rocks Speak (Chelovek, kotoryy zastavil govorit' kamni)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 11, p 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author gives a survey on the work of the late Academician Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich Fersman, on the 75th anniversary of his birth. Fersman opposed the shutting down of the Murmansk (now Kirov) railroad in 1920, because he believed the Kola Peninsula contained copper, iron, apatite, and other mineral resources. Apatite-nepheline ore with much aluminum and phosphorus has been found. Fersman also conducted prospecting in the Kam-Kum, the Urals, Crimea, Caucasus, Uzbekistan and in the Trans-Baykal and Baykal Lake regions. In the Il'menskiy Zapovednik (Il'men Reservation) 140 kinds of minerals were found, and one type, fersmite, was named in his honor. There are 2 drawings.

Card 1/1

FINN, E.

There is only one step from presumptuousness to accident.  
Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.10:46-49 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Agriculture--Safety measures)

FINN, E.A.

Bacteriological agents as weapons of imperialistic aggression.  
Voen.-med. zhur. no.6:88-92 Je '51. (MLRA 9:9)  
(BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE)



FINN, E.A. (Moskva)

Fersman and Gor'kii. Priroda 52 no.11:53-55 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

VIL'DERMAN, A.M.; FINN, E.R.; YEVGRAFOVA, Z.A.

Compound treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with antibacterial preparations in combination with corticosteroid hormones, butadione, blood transfusions and tuberculin. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.3:18-22 My-Je'61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Respublikanskogo tuberkuleznogo sanatoriya "Vornichen" Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Moldavskoy SSR (glavnyy vrach K.A. Draganyuk). (TUBERCULOSIS)

FINN, E.R.

Use of corticosteroid hormones in tuberculosis treatment in a  
sanatorium. Probl. tub. no.1:38-42 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Vornicheny" (glavnyy vrach K.A.Draganyuk)  
Moldavskoy SSR. (TUBERCULOSIS) (CORTICOSTEROIDS)

SUTIN, I.A., FINN, G.R., ZELENSKAYA, L.N.

[Medical microbiology] Meditsinskaya mikrobiologiya. izd. 3, ispr.  
i dop. Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 379 p. (MIRA 11:10)  
(BACTERIOLOGY, MEDICAL)

ACC NR: AP6028632

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/66/011/008/0710/0714

AUTHOR: Pustovoytova, O. I.; Galayev, Yu. V.; Finn, G. R.

ORG: Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology, Volgograd Medical Institute  
(Kafedra biokhimii i mikrobiologii Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Changes in amino-acid decarboxylase activity of typhoid bacteria during development of antibiotic resistance

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 710-714

TOPIC TAGS: typhoid fever, typhoid bacteria, antibiotic, antibiotic resistance, bacteria metabolism, human ailment, *amino acid, bacteriology*

ABSTRACT: Changes in amino-acid decarboxylase activity of typhoid bacteria were investigated during passaging on meat peptone agar containing various antibiotics. Complete inhibition of ornithine and histidine decarboxylases resulted during development of resistance to chlortetracycline, and arginine and lysine decarboxylase activity was considerably lowered. Similar but less pronounced changes resulted during accumulation of levo-

Card 1/2

UDC: 576.851.49-097.22:615.779.9-9.098.31

ACC NR: AP6028632

mycetin resistance while there was little change in decarboxylase  
activity during development of streptomycin resistance.  
[WA-50; CBE No. 12]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTI REF: 005/

Card 2/2

FINN, G.R.; KHARATS, K.S.

~~Bacteriostatic effect of some vitamins.~~ Antibiotiki 5 no.1:121-122  
Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1) Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. L.N.Zelenskaya) Stalingradskogo  
medsinskogo instituta.  
(VITAMINS) (BACTERIOSTASIS)

SUTIN, I.A., prof.; FINN, G.R., dotsent; ZELENSKAYA, L.N., dots.;  
FROLOVA, M.A., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of medical microbiology] Uchebnik meditsinskoi mikro-  
biologii. Pod obshchei red. I.A.Sutina. Izd.4., ispr. i dop.  
Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 383 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)



FINN, G.R.

Additional possibilities of typing typhoid fever bacteria. Lab.  
delo no. 12:739-741 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent G.R.Finn)  
Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FINN, G.R., dots., etc. red.; DUBOVSKIY, V.G., dots., red.;

~~SUTIN~~, I.A., prof., red.; KHEYFETS, N.S., dots., red.

[Materials of the Scientific Conference on Intestinal Infections] Materialy Nauchnoi konferentsii po kishchnym infektsiyam. Volgograd, Gos. med. in-t, 1962. 33 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya po kishchnym infektsiyam.
2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy mikrobiologii Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Finn).
3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy infektsionnykh bolezney Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Dubovskiy).

1 11882-65 ENT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK  
ACCESSION NR AP5012905

UR/0297/65/010/005/047 /0472  
615.112.3 240.151.5 51.44.107.224  
515.112.3 240.151.5 51.44.107.224

AUTHOR: Finn, G. R.

TITLE: Sensitivity to various antibiotics of typhoid bacteria isolated from patients

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 471-472

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, typhoid

ABSTRACT: 504 typhoid strains were isolated from patients and tested for sensitivity to levomycetin, chlortetracycline, mycerin, and streptomycin, using the method of serial dilutions (200,000 bacterial cells per ml of broth). In addition, the disc method was employed to determine the sensitivity of the microorganisms to levomycetin, chlortetracycline, and streptomycin. 180 strains were found to be highly sensitive to levomycetin, 252 moderately sensitive, 59 slightly sensitive, and 13 resistant. 77 cultures were highly sensitive to chlortetracycline, 426

Card 1/2

L 53882-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5012905

moderately sensitive, and only 1 resistant. 96 strains were highly sensitive to mycerin and 408 moderately sensitive. 134 strains were sensitive to streptomycin; 178 exhibited varying degrees of sensitivity to the antibiotic (from 225 to 180

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra mikrobiologii, Volgogradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Microbiology, Volgograd Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FINN, V. K. and LAKHUTI, D. G. (Moscow)

"About one Approach to Logical Semantics."

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

VLEDUTS, G.E.; FINN, V.K.

Problems in the creation of a machine language for organic chemistry.

Soob. LEM AN SSSR no.1:67-99 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Chemistry, Organic---Translating)

(Machine translating)

(Information theory)

BORSHCHEV, V.B.; VLEDITS, G.E.; FINN, V.K.

Concerning the algorithm of the conversion of structural  
formulas of organic chemistry to a canonized form. Soob.  
LEM AN SSSR no.1:99-171 '60. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Chemistry, Organic)  
(Information theory)

FINN, V. V. Prof (Dec 1948)

PA 9/49T65

USBR/Medicine - Plants  
Medicine - Reproduction

Sep 48

"50th Anniversary of the Discovery of Gamellary  
Fertilization of Angiospermic Plants," Prof V. V.  
Finn, 2 pp

"Priroda" No 9

Describes work of Acad S. G. Navashin in 1898 and  
significance of his discovery to present day  
science.

9/49T65



FINNA, J.

Air sampler types Esz-K-F-2 Esz-Qu-F-2. In English. p. 405.

PERIODICA POLYTECHNIKA. ENGINEERING. (Budapest Muszaki Egyetem.)  
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 2, no. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 2, <sup>July</sup>1959.

Uncl.

S/262/62/000/002/017/017  
1008/1208

AUTHOR: Finna, János

TITLE: A fuel pump for internal-combustion engines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 2, 1962, 69-70, abstract 42.2.426. P. Hungarian patent, class 42c<sup>2</sup>, 100-115, no. 146995, May 31, 1960

TEXT: A pump is proposed for injecting Diesel fuel or gasoline mainly for low rpm engines. A feed-spindle driven by the engine transmits the oscillatory motion to a two-arm lever of the first kind, the position of its pivot being controlled by the accelerator pedal. The lever operates two "siphon" -type pumps which by turns force the fuel into a common main. The main is equipped with a pressure equalizer loaded with a controllable spiral spring. From the equalizer the fuel enters a distributor which distributes it to the injectors of the engine's cylinders. The pressure after the equalizer is held practically constant, independently of the amount of the supplied fuel. The timing of the injection is controlled by changing the position of the distributor's disc, and the amount of the supplied fuel by changing the length of the lever's arms by changing the position of its pivot.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

FINN, S; SEMBO, I.

Furniture surfaces with plywood inserts. p. 246. FAIPAR. Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 9. Sept. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956.

VINOGRAD-FINKEL', F.R., prof.; SKOPINA, S.B.; BOLOTNIKOVA, F.I.; GLUZ, D.S.;  
FINNIKOVA, L.V.

Study of problems connected with the organization of mass preparation of sterile plastic bags with preservative for a two stage blood preservation. Probl. gemat. i perel. Krovi 8 no.9:23-29 S '63.  
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta konservnoy promyshlennosti (dir. A.F.Namestnikov) pri Vyschem sovete narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR Soveta Ministrov SSSR i Khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo zavoda imeni N.A.Semashko (dir. V.I.Antipov).

FINNIKOVA, S. V. (Kazan Sci. Res. Veterinarian Inst.)

"New Organophosphorus Compounds in the Fight Against Fascioliasis" <sup>of Animals"</sup> (Novyye  
fosfororganicheskiye soyedineniya v bor'be s fastsiolezom zhivotnykh)

Chemistry and Uses of Organophosphorous Compounds  
(Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh soyedneniy),  
Trudy of First Conference, 8-10 December 1955, Kazan,  
pp. Published by Kazan Affil. AS USSR, 1957

511-513

BOGUSH, A.A. [Bohush, A.A.]; FEDOROV, F.I. [Fiodarau, F.I.]

Covariant description of the spin properties of particles and its  
application. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn. nav. no. 2: 26-38 '62.  
(MIRA 18:4)

GURDZHI, Ye.S.; BUNAREVA, Z.S.; FINODINA, K.V.; KHARITONOVA, L.G.;  
LEVI, P.B.

Antistatic treatment of nitron staple fiber. Khim. volok.  
no.4:29-31 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusst-  
vennogo volokna (for Gurdzhi, Bunareva, Finodina). 2. VNIIVS  
(for Kharitonova). 3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Levi).

FINOGENOV, A., MOSTOV, S.

Tobacco Manufacture and Trade

Capitalist countries' tobacco market, Vnesh. torg. 22, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.



FINOCENOV, A. I.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fizevskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryzanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadse, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya...

3/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

design of 30-Mev electron linear accelerator; Ye. G. Pyatnov, A. A. Glazkov, V. G. Lopato, A. I. Finogenov, G. N. Skepskiy, V. D. Seleznev, experimental characteristics of low-energy electron linear accelerators; G. A. Zeytlenk, V. M. Levin, S. I. Piskunov, V. L. Smirnov, V. K. Khokhlov, radiocircuit parameters of JY $\Delta$  (LUE)-type accelerators; G. A. Tyagunov, O. A. Val'dner, B. M. Gokhberg, S. I. Korshunov, V. I. Kotov, Ye. M. Moroz, accelerator classification and terminology; O. S. Milovanov, V. B. Varaksin, P. R. Zenkevich, theoretical analysis of magnetron operation; A. G. Tragov, P. R. Zenkevich, calculation of attenuation in a diaphragmated waveguide; Yu. P. Lazarenko, A. V. Ryabtsev, optimum attenuation length for linear accelerator; A. A. Zhigarev, R. Ye. Yelisseyev, review on trajectographs; I. G. Morozova, G. A. Tyagunov, review on more than 500 ion sources; M. A. Abroyan, V. L. Komarov, duoplasmatron-type source; V. S. Kuznetsov, A. I. Solnyshkov, calculation and production of intense ion beams; V. M. Rybin (Ye. V. Armenskiy), inductive current transmitters of high sensitivity; V. I. Koroza, G. A. Tyagunov, kinetic description of linear acceleration of relativistic electrons; A. D. Vlasov, phase oscillations in linear accelerators; E. L. Burshteyn, G. V. Voskresenskiy, beam field effects in the waveguide of an electron linear accelerator; R. S. Bobovikov,

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L 10016-63

Pab-4--IJP(C)/AR

EPF(n)-2/BDS/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ES(w)-2--AFPTC/ASD/SSD--Fu-4/

ACCESSION NR: AP3002715

S/0120/63/000/003/0029/0032

AUTHOR: Val'dner, O. A.; Glazkov, A. A.; Pinogenov, A. I. 69

TITLE: Linear accelerator for 5-Mev energy (Model U-12)

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 29-32

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, Gamma radiation, electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: The performance of a linear electron accelerator recently developed at the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute) is described. This unit has a diaphragmed accelerating waveguide consisting of a first (buncher) section 122 cm in length, containing 54 segments of varying cross section, and a second section 78 cm in length containing 30 segments of constant cross section. Over the entire length the phase velocity rises from 0.436 to 1.00 and the voltage gradient from 17.4 to 26 kv/cm. The power source is an S-band magnetron of 1.5-megawatt peak power, working at 400 cps with pulses of 2.5 microsec. This yields a beam of 70-microamp average current and a 4--5 Mev energy, with an energy spectrum of approximately 9% and an average beam power of 300 watts. With optimum decelerating target, a Gamma radiation level of

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L 10016-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3002715

600 r/min is attainable at a one-meter distance normal to the target. Accelerator characteristic curves are given as measured over the magnetron frequency range of 6.79--6.85 Mc. Tests show that accelerator efficiency, defined as the fraction of h-f pulse energy transferred to the beam, can attain 29%. To arrive at this the beam energy was determined from its absorption in aluminum foil layers. The main operation difficulties cited are in obtaining the optimum match of the waveguide to the magnetron and in getting axial symmetry of the magnetic focussing field in order to prevent beam losses in the guide. This model is an improvement over an earlier version in its maximum beam energy and radiation produced, as well as in construction and reliability. Several units are in current operation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul62

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 43680-66 EWT(m) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6017509

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2759/65/000/007/0066/0076

AUTHOR: Groyunov, A. A.; Pyatnov, Ye. G.; Finogenov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental characteristics of a linear electron accelerator with continuously adjustable energy from 1.4 to 2 Mev

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Uskoriteli, no. 7, 1965, 66-76

TOPIC TAGS: linear accelerator, waveguide, radiation chemistry, magnetron / U 16 linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the energy dependence on frequency, power and load current were made. All measurements were made on the U-16 linear electron accelerator operating in the traveling waveguide mode. The U-16 accelerator is used primarily as a source of radiation for research in nuclear radiation chemistry. It was necessary therefore, to achieve an operation mode with continuously adjustable energy from 1.4-2 Mev. The U-16 accelerator operates with an average current of 200  $\mu$ A. It is driven with a high frequency pulsed magnetron with variable frequency. The tests showed that a simple and effective way to achieve a wide range of energy regulation consists in varying the frequency of the pulsed magnetron. In this manner, the energy and current in the accelerator can be varied independently. In order to obtain a stable operation

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L 43680-66

ACC NR: AT6017509

ration of the magnetron in the frequency range of 6 to 10 Mc, it was necessary to ascertain the properties of the entire high frequency portion of the accelerator. The band properties of the high frequency part of the accelerator are shown in a graph. Additional graphs show (1) the energy variation and the energy band as a function of frequency for different input power at 200  $\mu$ A; (2) the relation of output energy of the electron to input power; (3) electron energy at the output as a function of the load current of the accelerator (beam current). Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 2007/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 mjs

*CONFIDENTIAL*  
CHERVYAKOV, Pavel Alekseyevich; FINOGENOV, A.N., red.; KAKHOVSKAYA, O.G.,  
red.izd-va; LEKANOVA, I.S., tekhn.red.

[Organization and methods of foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R.]  
Organizatsiia i tekhnika vneshnei trgovli SSSR. Moskva,  
Vneshtorgizdat, 1958. 294 p. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Commerce)

SAMOYLENKO, V.I.; FINOGENOV, B.S.

Parametric generator with two steady frequency states. Trudy  
MAI no.149:66-73 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Oscillators, Electric) (Parametric amplifiers)



SAMOYLENKO, V. I.; FINOGENOV, B. S.

Steady-state conditions in a two-stage parametric amplifier  
containing a nonlinear p-n junction capacitance. Trudy MAI  
no.150:39-61 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Parametric amplifiers)

FINOGENOV, F.K.

Detection of amebiasis in Saratov. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:134-137  
My'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney s epidemiologiyey (is-  
polnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent A.I.  
Naumov) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 4-y Gorodskoy  
infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - L.V.Kasimtseva).

PANSHIN, B.I.; PINOGENOV, G.N.

Machine for repeated static load testing of plastic materials. Zav.  
lab.22 no.11:1363-1364 '56. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Plastics) (Testing machines)

7(0)

AUTHOR:

Finogenov, C. N.

SOV/32-24-12-31/45

TITLE:

Testing Organic Glass by Repeated Stresses of Low Frequency (Ispytaniye organicheskogo stekla pri povtornykh nagruzkakh maloy chastoty)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 12, pp 1497 - 1499 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Testing by repeated static loading is of special importance, since properties of the material being investigated can be evaluated which cannot be observed by the ordinary static or vibration tests (Ref. 1). The tests mentioned in the title were carried out, and the first testing results are given. The testing apparatus used was a horizontal, mechanical, low-frequency machine. This machine was produced by reconstructing (according to plans of the TsAGI) the high-frequency resonance vibrator of type "Shenk". The principal modifications involved installing a frequency divider the development of an electrical contact system and the loading mechanism, and the

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Testing Organic Glass by Repeated Stresses of Low Frequency

SOV/32-24-12-31/45

installation of an electrical regulation scheme for alternating current. It is possible to test non-metallic materials and to test using repeated linear extension-compression tests, various coefficients of cyclic asymmetry, and other tension conditions (e.g., bending). The working principle of the machine is explained (Fig 1). The data given are: maximum load - 5000 kg; minimum amplitude of the cycle - 200 kg; number of loads per minute - 10; maximum separation between the holding heads - 380 mm; capacity of the electric motor - 0.8 kilowatt. A testing diagram (Fig 3) is given showing the maximum repeated extensions as a function of the number of cycles, up to the destruction point, for non-oriented series glass (block polymers of the methyl ester of methacrylic acid with about 6% dibutyl phthalate), oriented series glass (degree of extension 33%), and test glass with a thickness of 14 mm. The experimental

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Testing Organic Glass by Repeated Stresses of Low  
Frequency

SOV/32-24-12-31/45

results are tabulated (Table 2). There are  
3 figures, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

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S/179/60/000/006/035/036  
E081/E135

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G.M., Panshin, B.I., Razumovskaya, I.V.,  
and Finogenov, G.N., (Moscow)  
TITLE: The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh  
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 6,  
pp. 176-179

TEXT: The paper is a continuation of previous work (Ref.4).  
According to experimental and theoretical work (Refs.1-4) the  
longevity of plastics under load is expressed by the approximate  
formula:

$$\tau = A e^{-\alpha \sigma}$$

(1) ✓

where  $\tau$  is the longevity at constant stress  $\sigma$ ; the constants  
A and  $\alpha$  depend on the type of material. In the present paper  
the longevity of polymethylmethacrylate is investigated under  
cyclic conditions, the stress cycle having a saw-tooth form, with  
maximum stress  $\sigma_2$ , minimum stress  $\sigma_1$ , and period  $\theta$ ; the  
quantity  $w = (\sigma_2 - \sigma_1)/(1/2\theta)$  defines the velocity of increase  
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S/179/60/000/006/035/036  
E081/E135

# The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

or decrease of the stress. Following Bailey (Ref.7), application of Eq.(1) to these stress conditions leads to:

$$t = \alpha \frac{(1 - 1/k) \sigma_2}{1 - \exp[-\alpha(1 - 1/k) \sigma_2]} \tau_2 \quad (6)$$

for the longevity  $t$ , where  $\tau_2$  is the longevity at constant stress  $\sigma_2$ , and  $k$  is the ratio  $\sigma_2/\sigma_1$ . In terms of the longevity  $\tau_0$  at constant stress  $\sigma_0 = 1/2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)$ , the longevity  $t$  under cyclic conditions is given by Eq.(7). The testing was carried out in a special apparatus in pure tension at a frequency of 10 cycles/min and at 20 °C under the condition that  $k$  had a constant value of 10. The data are given in Fig.2, in which the ordinate is the logarithm of the longevity in minutes and the abscissa is the maximum stress in kg/mm<sup>2</sup>; curve 1 is the time dependence of the longevity under steady stress, curve 2 is calculated from Eq.(6) and the experimental results for cyclic stress are shown in curve 3. The condition of variable  $k$  was.

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S/179/60/000/006/035/036  
E081/E135

# The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

also considered. The experimental and calculated values are compared in Fig.3 as graphs of  $\sigma^0/\sigma_n$  where  $\sigma^0$  is the average of the maximum and minimum stresses in a cycle, and  $\sigma_n$  is the tensile strength measured in a testing machine; curve 1 is the time dependence of strength, curves 2, 3 and 4 are experimental (10 cycles/min), corresponding to variable minimum stress  $\sigma_1$  and different constant maximum stresses  $\sigma_2$  of: curve 2 -  $0.9 \sigma_n$ ; curve 3 -  $0.8 \sigma_n$ ; curve 4 -  $0.7 \sigma_n$ ;  $\sigma_n = 8.6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ . Curves 2', 3' and 4' are calculated from:

$$t = \alpha \frac{w\theta}{2} \frac{\exp(1/4 aw\theta)}{\exp(1/2 aw\theta) - 1} \tau^0 \quad (7)$$

Fig.2 shows that the longevity curve for cyclic loading is not a simple one, and only coincides with the theoretical curve for small times and large maximum stresses. The possible part played by such factors as the heating of the specimen and the occurrence of microcracks is discussed. The curves of Fig.3

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S/179/60/000/006/035/036  
E081/3135

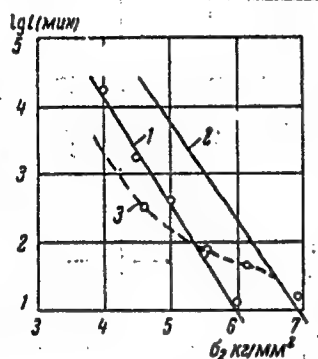
The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

show that the larger deviations of the experimental from the calculated curves occur at the smaller values of  $\sigma_1$ . The application of Bailey's method for calculating the longevity of plastics based on the time dependence of strength leads to disagreement with experimental data in the practically important region involving a large number of cycles to fracture. For a small number of cycles to fracture, the calculated and experimental curves practically coincide. There are 3 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet and 3 English.

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S/179/60/000/006/035/036  
E081/E135

The Longevity of Organic Glass Under Cyclic Loading

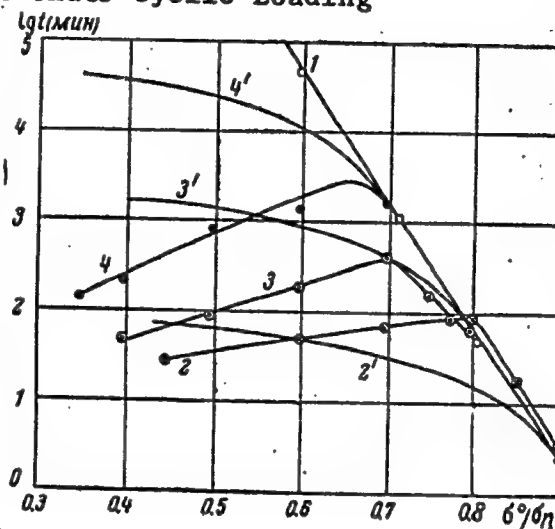


Фиг. 2

Fig. 2

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1960

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Фиг. 3

88552

15.8000 (2209)

S/191/60/000/011/012/016  
B013/B054

AUTHORS: Panshin, B. I., Bartenev, G. M., Finogenov, G. N.

TITLE: Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 11, pp. 47-54

TEXT: The present report was delivered at the Conference on the Strength of Polymers and Polymeric Materials held in Moscow from May 16 to 18, 1960. It deals with studies of the strength and durability of some construction plastics under low-frequency cyclic loads. Tables 1 and 2 give the characteristic physicomachanical properties of the organic glasses and glass textolites investigated. The following problems were clarified in the investigation: the durability of plastics under constant and variable loads (Figs. 1-3, 5); effect of temperature on the durability of plastics (Figs. 2, 4); effect of orientation on the strength of organic glasses in fatigue tests (Tables 2, 3); anisotropy of durability of glass textolite (Figs. 6, 7); effect of asymmetry of cyclic loads on the durability of plastics (Fig. 8); effect of overloads and static preloading (Fig. 9, Table 4); "fatigue" of the material under cyclic loads (Fig. 10). It was

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Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

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B013/B054

found that the relationship between durability and stress in semilogarithmic coordinates was not linear under cyclic tensile loads in contrast to static loads. In the range of high stresses, the material is longer durable under cyclic than under static loads on the same stress level. On low stress levels, however, longer durability of the material corresponds to static loading. Under cyclic loads, the same durability of plastics can be attained with different values of average cyclic stresses. Here, longer stress amplitudes correspond to smaller average cyclic stresses. It was shown that an overload during cyclic loading or after prolonged static loading reduced the durability of the material. Plastics of the series of organic polymethyl methacrylate glasses of linear structure with increased heat resistance also show a higher fatigue strength both at normal and increased temperature. Organic glasses with oriented structure, which were subjected to biaxial tensile loads on heating above the vitrification temperature, have a considerably higher fatigue strength than non-oriented glasses. Besides, the relative difference between the values of durability during fatigue tests, especially with not too high stresses, is much smaller in oriented than in non-oriented glasses. Anisotropy of mechanical properties of glass textolites also occurs in fatigue tests. The durability of glass textolite is more strongly reduced by thermal aging under simul-

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Strength of Plastics Under Cyclic Loads

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B013/B054

taneous cyclic loads than without such loads. Finally, it was shown that it was possible to calculate the durability of plastics, especially organic glasses, under cyclic loads according to fatigue test data under static load with the use of the "criterion of total damages". It was found that the fatigue strength calculated did not agree with experimental data in the case of small stresses. The authors attempted to find the causes of such disagreement (Fig. 11). They showed that the heating of the whole sample due to hysteresis losses cannot be the principal cause. Local overheating is assumed. M. M. Gudimov and B. V. Petrov are mentioned. There are 11 figures, 4 tables, and 13 references: 11 Soviet and 2 US.

X

Card 3/3

PANSHIN, B.I.; FINOGENOV, G.N.

Effect of moisture on the mechanical properties of the KAST-B  
glass textolite. Plast.massy no.8:22-26 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Glass reinforced plastics)

PANSHIN, B.I.; BARTENEV, G.M.; FIMOGENOV, G.N.; KASYUK, V.D.

Effect of water on the mechanical properties of organic glass.  
Plast. massy no.11:32-36 '63. (MIRA 16:12)



LUTSENKO, N.A.; YAROV, A.N.; FINOGENOV, I.S.

Contraction of hardening cement and annular space gas manifestations.  
Gaz. prom. 9 no.10:7-9 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

FINOGENOV, I.S.

Studying the effect of major natural factors determining the modulus of elasticity and coefficient of plasticity of sedimentary rocks. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.12:27-33 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

FINOGENOV, I.S.

Effect of basic natural factors on the hardness of clay-carbonate  
rocks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:41-46 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Grosnenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Daghestan—Petrology)

FINOGENOV, I.S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) <sup>the principal</sup> "Effect of ~~the principal~~  
natural factors <sup>upon</sup> of the mechanical properties of rocks applicable  
to processes of ~~the crumbling of them~~ <sup>by means of</sup> cutting chisels." Baku, 1959.  
12 pp (Univ of Higher Education USSR. Azerb Higher Order of La-  
bor Red Banner Inst of Petroleum and Chemistry in M. Izizbekov),  
150 copies (AL, 22-52, 129)

-49-

14(5)

AUTHOR:

Finogenov, I. S.

SOV/152-59-2-12/32

TITLE:

An Investigation of the Effects of the Most Important Natural Factors Upon the Solidity of Sandstone and Siltstone (Issledovaniye vliyaniya glavneyshikh prirodnykh faktorov na tverdosť peschannikov i alevrolitov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959, Nr 2, pp 47 - 52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the paper under review, the basic material of the Chokrakskoye and Maykop sediments of Southern Dagestan were investigated in order to clarify the effect of the most important natural factors upon the solidity of sandstone and siltstone. Of the 60 rock samples examined, which were taken from shafts of different depths, 26 were siltstone and 34 sandstone samples. The solidity was determined in an equipment described in reference 6. In the processing of the data obtained in the experiments it was discovered that the solidity of structurally similar siltstone and sandstone mainly depends on the mineralogic composition of

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the cement (Table 1). In case of equal mineralogic composition of the cement the solidity of siltstone and sandstone changes according to the structure of the cement (Table 2). The solidity  $P_{sh}$  (rock solidity) of siltstone and sandstone bound with carbonate cement rises as the carbonate content  $k$  in the rock increases (Fig 1). Solidity increases however faster than the carbonate content. With a specific pelite content there is a relationship between the solidity  $P_{sh}$  and the porosity  $m_n$  which, with sufficient approximation, can be expressed with the empiric formula:

$$\lg P_{sh} = a_0 - a_1 \cdot m_n \quad (1)$$

$P_{sh}$  - rock solidity in kg/sq.cm,  $m_n$  - rock porosity in %,  $a_0$  and  $a_1$  - coefficients depending on the mechanical composition of the rock. In siltstone and sandstone of a specific pelite content there is a close relationship between the solidity  $P_{sh}$  and the specific weight  $\Delta$  (Fig 3), which, with sufficient approximation, can be described with the

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empiric formula:  $\lg P_{sh} = a_2 \cdot \Delta$  (2)

$\Delta$  - specific weight of the rock g/cu.cm,  $a_2$  - the coefficient depending on the mechanical composition of the rock. In case of a specific pelite content in the rocks, porosity and specific weight are natural factors determining the solidity of siltstone and sandstone with sufficient accuracy. There are 3 figures, 5 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut (Groznyy Petroleum Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

Card 3/3

FEDOROV, V.S.; PINOGENOV, I.S.

Hardness of well bottom rocks. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'  
i gaz 3 no.6:51-55 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Rocks--Testing)



FINOGENOV, I.S.

Rapid method of determining the hardness of rocks. Trudy  
GrozNII no.10:38-42 '61. (MIRA 19:2)  
(Rocks--Testing)

FINCENOV, I.S.

Slag-silicate solutions for cementing casing strings in wells  
with a temperature of from 90 —130°C. Neft. i gaz. prom. no. 4:  
20-22 O-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

FINOGENOV. I. I.

Lightened fibrous slag-silicate slurry for cementing casing strings  
in wells with a temperature of 100-150°C. Bureau no. 5:24-26 '64.  
(MIRA 18:5)

L. Ulanligipronaft'.

YEFREMEENKO, V.I.; LEYBENZON, B.I.; TALYZIN, V.V.; FINOGENOV, K.G.;  
ERGLIS, K.E.

Radioactive method of controlling grouting operations. Shakht.  
stoi. no.4:6-8 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)  
(Grouting) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

FINOGENOV, K.G.

95  
S/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fivyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryzanov, theory of ionisation losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadse, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

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Nauchnaya konferentsiya...

S/089/62/013/006/019/027  
B102/B186

Ye. Ye. Lovetskiy, A. A. Rukhadze, electromagnetic waves in nonhomogeneous plasma; Yu. D. Kotov, I. L. Rosental', the origin of fast cosmic muons; Yu. M. Ivanov, muon depolarization in solids; V. G. Varlamov, Yu. M. Grashin, B. A. Dolgoshein, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. S. Roganov, A. V. Samoylov,  $\mu^-$  capture by various nuclei; V. S. Desidov, V. G. Kirillov-Ugryumov, A. K. Ponomov, V. P. Protasov, P. M. Sergeyev, scattering of  $\pi^-$  mesons at 5 - 15 Mev in a propane bubble chamber; S. Ya. Nikitin, M. S. Aynutdinov, Ya. M. Selektor, S. M. Zombkovskiy, A. P. Grashin, muon production in  $\pi^+p$  interactions; B. A. Dolgoshein, spark chambers; N. G. Volkov, V. K. Lyapidevskiy, I. M. Obodovskiy, study of operation of a convection chamber; K. G. Finogenov, production of square voltage pulses of high amplitudes; G. M. Aleksakov, problems of color vision; V. K. Lyapidevskiy, relation between number of receivers and number of independent colors; Ye. M. Kudryavtsev, M. N. Sobolev, M. I. Tisengausen, L. N. Tunitskiy, F. S. Faysulov, determination of the moment of electron transition of oscillator forces and the widths of the Schumann-Runge bands of molecular oxygen; B. Ye. Gavrilov, A. V. Zharikov, V. I. Rayko, decomposition of the volume charge of intense ion beams; Ye. A. Kramer-Ageyev, V. S. Troshin, measurement of neutron spectra; G. G. Doroshenko, new methods of fast-neutron recording; V. I. Ivanov, dosimetry terminology; R. M. Voronkov, Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AR4014748

S/0058/63/000/012/A021/A021

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 12A205.

AUTHORS: Grashin, Yu. M.; Yefremenko, V. I.; Finogenov, K. G.;  
Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Pulse height analyzer using solid acoustic delay line

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-  
elektronike. T. 2, Ch. 2. Gosatomizdat, 1963, 163-172

TOPIC TAGS: analyzer, pulse height analyzer, acoustic delay line,  
solid delay line, delay line, time correlated signal, nuclear in-  
strumentation

TRANSLATION: A 64-channel pulse-height analyzer using a solid delay  
line is described. The analyzer circuit contains several elements  
to extend its operating capabilities. The input unit has two ampli-

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ACCESSION NR: AR4014748

fier channels, a coincidence circuit, and a transmission circuit, making it possible to separate and investigate time-correlated signals. The information accumulated in the memory can be picked off the screen of the monitor tube in binary or linear form, and can also be extracted channel by channel by means of a special binary-to-decimal conversion circuit. The analyzer resolution time is 1 millisecond. The analyzer is immune to interference and stable in operation. L. S.

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

SUB CODE: PH, SD.

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2



FINOGENOV, K.G.

Generator of high-amplitude square voltage pulses. Prib. 1  
tekh. eksp. 8 no.4:184-185 JI-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.

KALASHNIKOVA, V.I.; SAMOYLOVICH, D.M.; PEVCHEV, Yu.P.; FINOGENOV, K.G.

Effect of the electric field on the density of the blackening of  
photographic emulsions. Zhur.nauch. i prikl.fot. i kin. 9 no.6:  
464-466 N-D '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskii institut.

FINOGENOV, K.G.; TARAKANOVA, L.A., red.

[Electronic methods in nuclear physics] Elektronnye metody yadernoi fiziki. Moskva, Mosk. inzhenerno-fizicheskii in-t, 1964. 147 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

ACC NR: AP7010698

AUTHOR: Kolyubin, A. A.; Pevchev, Yu. F.; Finogenov, K. G.  
SOURCE CODE: UR/0077/67/012/001/0042/0044

ORG: Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut)  
TITLE: Influence of an electrical field on the sensitivity of photographic emulsions

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii  
v. 12, no. 1, 1967, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: photographic emulsion, photographic image, photographic film, electric field  
SUB CODE: 14,20

ABSTRACT: On the basis of experiments involving the exposure of various types of ordinary film under controlled conditions in an electrical field of varying intensity, the authors conclude that the mechanism by which the electric field influences the formation of the photographic image is much more complex than described by G. Rothstein (Photogr. Sci. Engng., 1959, 3, p 255; 1960, 4, p 5). The lack of uniformity of effect by the electrical field on the sensitivity of the photographic emulsions studied, indeed the lack of uniformity of effect on one and the same sample emulsion, Card 1/2

UDC: 771.536.1:537.3